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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GOOGLE INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

EOLAS TECHNOLOGIES  
INCORPORATED; and THE REGENTS OF  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,

Defendants.

Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPLAINT FOR  
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF  
NON-INFRINGEMENT OF U.S.  
PATENT NOS. 8,082,293 AND 8,086,662  
  
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff Google Inc. ("Google") seeks a declaratory judgment of non-infringement, both direct and indirect, of United States Patent Nos. 8,082,293 (the "'293 patent") and 8,086,662 (the "'662 patent") as follows:

## I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Google brings this action seeking a declaratory judgment of non-infringement that arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code. Google brings this action against The Regents of the University of California (“Regents”), the owner by assignment of the ’293 patent (attached as Ex. A), and the ’662 patent (attached as Ex. B), and against Eolas Technologies, Inc. (“ETI”), which is the Regents’ exclusive licensee under the ’293 and ’662 patents (collectively, the “Asserted Patents”) and acts as the Regents’ agent for purposes of commercializing and enforcing the Asserted Patents. Google requests this relief because Defendants ETI and Regents (collectively, “Eolas”) continue to allege that Google infringes patents issuing from applications that are continuations of U.S. Patent Application No. 08/324,443 (the “’443 Application”), including the Asserted Patents.

2. Specifically, in a letter dated December 19, 2013 but only received by Google on December 23, 2013 (the “December 23 letter,” attached as Ex. C), Eolas accuses Google of infringing the Asserted Patents by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing into the United States: “(i) web pages and content to be interactively presented in browsers, including . . . content accessible via [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) . . . (ii) software, including, without limitation, browser software and software that allows content to be interactively presented . . . including, without limitation, Chrome for Windows and Chrome for the Mac and/or (iii) computer equipment . . . that stores, serves, and/or runs any of the foregoing” (the “Accused Systems”). A true and correct copy of the December 23 letter is attached hereto. (See id.) The December 23 letter also includes related allegations of inducement, indirect, and contributory infringement.

3. The Asserted Patents are siblings to each other – that is, both issued from continuation applications that claim priority to the single ’443 Application identified above, and both claim essentially the same subject matter – and are also siblings to two other patents that Eolas previously asserted against Google in litigation filed in 2009 – litigation in which every asserted claim of the previously asserted patents was struck down as invalid, a verdict affirmed on appeal. A justiciable controversy therefore exists between these parties concerning the scope

1 of these Asserted Patents and Eolas's allegations of infringement sufficient to support the relief  
2 sought by Google.

## 3 II. THE PARTIES

4 4. Plaintiff Google Inc. ("Google") is a corporation organized and existing under  
5 the laws of the state of Delaware, with its principal place of business at 1600 Amphitheatre  
6 Parkway, Mountain View, California, 94043. Google's mission is to organize the world's  
7 information and make it universally accessible and useful. As part of that mission, Google  
8 produces Chrome, an open source browser built for the modern web.

9 5. On information and belief, ETI is a corporation organized and existing under the  
10 laws of the state of Texas. ETI's principal place of business is located at 313 East Charnwood  
11 Street, Tyler, Texas 75701.

12 6. On information and belief, Defendant Regents is a California corporation. On  
13 information and belief, Regents' principal place of business is located at 1111 Franklin Street,  
14 Oakland, CA 94607. Regents is listed as the owner by assignment of the '443 Application and  
15 both of the Asserted Patents. (See Exs. D & E.)

## 16 III. JURISDICTION

17 7. This action arises under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201, and  
18 under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1-390.

19 8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §§  
20 1331, 1338(a), and 2201(a).

21 9. This Court has general and personal jurisdiction over Defendant Regents, which  
22 is domiciled in the State of California, oversees the University of California system, and  
23 maintains substantial operations within the boundaries of the Northern District of California,  
24 including being headquartered in Oakland. (See <http://regents.universityofcalifornia.edu/>.)  
25 Moreover, Defendant Regents has maintained continuous and systematic contacts with the State  
26 of California and taken specific actions in this state and in the Northern District of California  
27 relevant to this matter, including (i) identifying the address of its registered agent of service at  
28 1111 Franklin St. fl. 8th, Oakland, CA 94607-5201; (ii) retaining California attorney Charles J.

1 Kulas of San Francisco, California to oversee the assignment of the Asserted Patents from the  
2 inventors (who were at the time all California residents) to Regents, (iii) retaining California  
3 attorney Charles E. Krueger of Walnut Creek, California to file and prosecute the '443  
4 Application and the various continuation applications that ultimately issued as the Asserted  
5 Patents and their sibling patents, and in the supplemental examinations and reexaminations of  
6 those patents; (iv) initiating or participating as plaintiff in patent litigation actions against a  
7 variety of California entities, including Adobe Systems, Inc., Apple Inc., eBay Inc., Google, Sun  
8 Microsystems Inc., Facebook, Inc., The Walt Disney Company, Yahoo! Inc., and YouTube,  
9 LLC, involving the Asserted Patents and/or related patents; and (v) on information and belief,  
10 entering into settlement/licensing agreements with a variety of California entities that allow  
11 such entities to continue activities alleged by Regents to infringe the Asserted Patents and/or  
12 related patents. On information and belief, Regents' licensing and enforcement efforts directed  
13 towards California residents have generated substantial payments from entities headquartered in  
14 California.

15 10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant ETI. ETI was first  
16 incorporated in California in 1994, then merged into a Delaware corporation before becoming a  
17 Texas Corporation. (See Ex. F.) ETI maintained continuous and systematic contacts with the  
18 State of California since its inception, including (i) communications and business agreements  
19 with Regents, a resident of the State of California, in which ETI assisted the Regents to  
20 commercialize this patent family owned by the Regents; (ii) ETI acquired licenses to the  
21 Asserted Patents and related patents from the Regents for the purpose of asserting such patents  
22 in litigation; (iii) initiating patent litigation actions against a variety of California entities  
23 involving the Asserted Patents and/or related patents, including Adobe Systems Inc.; Apple Inc.;  
24 eBay Inc.; Facebook, Google; Sun Microsystems Inc.; The Walt Disney Company, Yahoo! Inc.;  
25 and YouTube, LLC; (iv) entering into settlement/licensing agreements with California entities  
26 including Adobe Systems Inc., Apple Inc.; eBay Inc.; and Sun Microsystems Inc., that allow  
27 such entities to continue activities alleged by ETI to infringe the Asserted Patents and/or related  
28 patents; (v) directing communications to Google in California (and, upon information and

1 belief, other California entities) alleging infringement of the Asserted Patents and/or related  
 2 patents; (vi) availing itself of the Northern District of California by seeking judicial relief in a  
 3 case against Microsoft, *Case no.* 99-mc-00212-CRB; and (vii) at one time incorporating in the  
 4 State of California and identifying the address of its registered agent for service at 2710  
 5 Gateway Oaks Dr. Ste. 150N, Sacramento, CA 95833-3502. (See Ex. F.)

6 11. On information and belief, ETI's business relationship with Regents, and its  
 7 associated licensing and enforcement efforts directed towards California residents, have  
 8 generated substantial revenues. For example, the 2009 Second Amended License Agreement  
 9 between ETI and Regents reflected the ongoing licensing and royalty arrangement between the  
 10 parties. (See Ex. G.)<sup>1</sup> Further, in the prior litigation commenced in 2009, Regents joined that  
 11 lawsuit as plaintiff in light of its ownership interest in the patents asserted in that 2009 litigation  
 12 and expressly to "support its licenses." (See Ex. H.)

13 12. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b & c) because a  
 14 substantial part of the events giving rise to Google's claim occurred in this district, and because  
 15 Regents and ETI are subject to general and/or personal jurisdiction here.

16 13. A justiciable controversy exists between Google and Eolas as to whether Google  
 17 is infringing or has infringed the Asserted Patents.

#### 18 **IV. INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

19 14. For purposes of intradistrict assignment under Civil Local Rules 3-2(c) and  
 20 3-5(b), this Intellectual Property Action will be assigned on a district-wide basis.

#### 21 **V. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

##### 22 **A. The '443 Patent Application And Patents**

23 15. The '443 Application was filed on October 17, 1994. This application was  
 24 generally drawn to interactive distributed internet applications. The patent application named  
 25 Michael David Doyle, a former researcher at the University of California, as an inventor. He  
 26 assigned all rights, title and interest in the '443 Application to the Regents.

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
 28 <sup>1</sup> Ex. G is marked "Highly Confidential – Attorney's Eyes Only," but was entered into the  
 public trial record during the trial that resulted in the verdict of invalidity.

16. Four patents relevant to this matter issued from the original '443 Application. The previously-asserted '906 patent issued on November 17, 1998. Its claims were drawn generally to a method of running applications on a distributed hypermedia computer network – that is, the patent claims a method of allowing users to interact with online video, music or audio clips, internet search features, and maps and embedded applications in a browser. The previously-asserted '985 patent issued on October 6, 2009, as a result of a series of continuation applications that claimed priority to the parent '443 Application. Its claims were also drawn to methods of running applications on a distributed hypermedia computer network. As set forth more fully below, after a jury trial, every asserted claim of both the '906 and '985 patents were found to be invalid. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed on July 22, 2013.

17. The Asserted Patents, like their sibling '906 and '985 patents, also issued on continuation applications claiming priority to the '443 Application. Also like their siblings, the claims of the Asserted Patents are drawn to methods of running applications on a distributed hypermedia computer network. Further, during prosecution of the Asserted Patents, the Patent Office rejected all pending claims in the applications for both the '293 and '662 Asserted Patents under the doctrine of double patenting. The Examiner thus concluded that the pending claims of the Asserted Patents were not patentably distinct from the claims of the '293 and '662 patents. (See PTO Office Actions rejecting for double-patenting, attached as Exs. I ('293 patent) & J ('662 patent).) Eolas did not traverse the Examiner's conclusions; rather, Eolas tacitly acknowledged that the pending claims were not patentably distinct from the claims of the '906 or '985 patents by instead filing a terminal disclaimer to overcome the rejections. (See Terminal disclaimers, attached as Exs. K ('293 patent) & L ('662 patent).)

**B. ETI Was Established to Commercialize and Enforce the '443 Application**

18. Mr. Doyle founded ETI in 1994, contemporaneously with the filing of the '443 Application. He formed ETI first as a California company expressly to “assist the University of California in commercializing” the inventions disclosed in the '443 Application. (See Eolas website [http://www.eolas.com/about\\_us.html](http://www.eolas.com/about_us.html).) ETI has represented the Regents' interests in

1 numerous litigations asserting the patents that issued from the '443 Application.

2 19. On information and belief, in 1999, Eolas sued Microsoft Corporation in the  
3 Northern District of Illinois alleging infringement of the '906 patent. According to the Office of  
4 the President, Regents joined that lawsuit because it was an important lawsuit and the  
5 "University expected to be fully compensated for its patented technology." (See  
6 <http://www.ucop.edu/news/archives/2003/aug11art1qanda.htm>.) On further information and  
7 belief, Microsoft later settled the litigation by licensing the '906 patent from Eolas.

8 20. In October 2009, Eolas filed a patent infringement suit in the Eastern District of  
9 Texas against multiple companies, including many based in California, alleging infringement of  
10 both the '906 and '985 patents. Prior to the conclusion of trial, several defendants, including  
11 California-based companies Adobe Systems, Inc., Apple Inc., eBay Inc., and Sun Microsystems  
12 Inc., settled with Eolas and were dismissed from the suit. On information and belief, those  
13 defendants entered into settlement agreements in which each was granted licenses for the '906  
14 and '985 patents.

15 21. Google and other defendants declined to settle and proceeded to trial. The jury  
16 returned with a verdict finding every asserted claim of the '906 and '985 patents to be invalid.  
17 The trial court entered final judgment on the jury's verdict and, on July 22, 2013, the Federal  
18 Circuit affirmed the judgment in its entirety.

19 22. In September 2012, Eolas filed patent infringement lawsuits against several more  
20 California-based companies, including Facebook, Inc. and The Walt Disney Company, this time  
21 alleging infringement of the Asserted Patents.

22 23. On December 23, 2013, Google received Eolas's December 23 cease-and-desist  
23 letter, accusing Google of infringing the Asserted Patents, thereby giving rise to these  
24 proceedings.

25 **C. A Justiciable Controversy Exists Regarding Google's Alleged Infringement.**

26 24. As set forth above, Eolas accused Google of infringing the closely-related '906  
27 and '985 patents in Eolas's 2009 lawsuit. Google was one of the defendants that successfully  
28 tried the asserted claims of the '906 and '985 patents to a verdict of invalidity.

25. Eolas sent its December 23 letter to accuse Google of infringing the '293 and '662 Asserted Patents, giving rise to a justiciable controversy between the parties. Eolas's accusations threaten Google's research and development activity of the Accused Systems; threaten Google's fundamental work to develop innovations to organize internet content to render it accessible and useful; and threaten Google's business and relationships with its customers and partners. The December 23 letter was sent by Eolas's litigation counsel to Google, copying Google's prior litigation counsel. Eolas has filed suit against several other companies alleging infringement of the Asserted Patents.

26. For all these reasons, a justiciable controversy exists between Google and Eolas regarding the alleged infringement of any claim of the Asserted Patents.

**D. Google Does Not Infringe the Asserted Patents**

27. On information and belief, none of Google's Accused Systems, nor any device or other computer equipment serving or running the foregoing, whether maintained by Google or other users, directly or indirectly infringes any claim of the Asserted Patents.

28. Further, on information and belief, no third party infringes any claim of the Asserted Patents, and Google has not caused, directed, requested, or facilitated any such infringement, much less with specific intent to do so. Google's web pages and content, web browsing software (including Google's Chrome browser), and related devices and equipment are not designed for use in any combination that infringes any claim of the Asserted Patents. To the contrary, each is a product with substantial uses that do not infringe any claim of these patents.

**FIRST COUNT**

**(Declaration of Non-Infringement of the '293 Patent)**

29. Google restates and incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 28 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

30. On information and belief, the Regents own the '293 patent by assignment. On information and belief, the Regents granted to ETI an exclusive license to the '293 patent and ETI serves as agent for purposes of commercializing and enforcing the '293 patent.

1 Accordingly, Eolas collectively owns all rights, title, and interest in the '293 patent. A true and  
2 correct copy of the '293 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

3 31. In the December 23 letter, Eolas accuses Google of infringing the '293 patent by  
4 making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing into the United States the Accused  
5 Systems. The December 23 letter also includes related allegations of inducement, indirect, and  
6 contributory infringement.

7 32. A justiciable controversy therefore exists between Google and Eolas regarding  
8 whether the Accused Systems infringe the '293 patent. A judicial declaration is necessary to  
9 determine the parties' respective rights regarding the '293 patent. Google seeks a judgment  
10 declaring that Google's Accused Systems, including its Chrome web browser, do not directly or  
11 indirectly infringe any claim of the '293 patent.

## 12 **SECOND COUNT**

### 13 **(Declaration of Non-Infringement of the '662 Patent)**

14 33. Google restates and incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1  
15 through 32 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

16 34. On information and belief, the Regents own the '662 patent by assignment. On  
17 information and belief, the Regents granted to ETI an exclusive license to the '662 patent and  
18 ETI serves as agent for purposes of commercializing and enforcing the '662 patent.  
19 Accordingly, Eolas collectively owns all rights, title, and interest in the '662 patent. A true and  
20 correct copy of the '662 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

21 35. In the December 23 letter, Eolas accuses Google of infringing the '662 patent by  
22 making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing into the United States the Accused  
23 Systems. The December 23 letter also includes related allegations of inducement, indirect, and  
24 contributory infringement.

25 36. A justiciable controversy therefore exists between Google and Eolas regarding  
26 whether the Accused Systems infringe the '662 patent. A judicial declaration is necessary to  
27 determine the parties' respective rights regarding the '662 patent. Google seeks a judgment  
28 declaring that Google's Accused Systems, including its Chrome web browser, do not directly or

indirectly infringe any claim of the '662 patent.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Google prays for judgment and relief as follows:

- A. Declaring that Google's Accused Systems do not infringe the '293 or '662 patents;
- B. Declaring that judgment be entered in favor of Google and against Eolas on each of Google's claims;
- C. Finding that this an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285;
- D. Awarding Google its costs and attorneys' fees in connection with this action; and
- E. Such further and additional relief as the Court deems just and proper.

**JURY DEMAND**

Google demands a jury trial on all issues and claims so triable.

Dated: December 30, 2013

By: /s/ Keith J. Mitro

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